Morning Oregonian.

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Wholesale & Retail Dealers in All Varieties of

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Artistic Furniture a Specialty.

Ash Bedroom Sets from $30 upward. Everything in our store marked 'way down. Call and examine before purchasing.

COR. FIRST & ASH STS., PORTLAND, OR.

RARE CHANCE:

Retailing at Jobbing Prices

STOCK OF—

FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, DOLLS & TOYS, SETS, ETC.,

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Will be offered from this time & during the Holidays.

RESTAURANT and HOTEL MEN will find in our stock the celebrated CHINA HOTEL GOODS, for which we have the sole agency.

PACIFIC GLASS & LAMP COMPANY,

118 and 115 Front st., between Stark and Washington streets.

VOTE!

TO THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY, GREETING:

The past has been a very exciting week at Hill's Clothing Parlors. This new enterprise has leaped at once into public favor, because it deserved success. In giving to the public an opportunity to purchase custom-made Clothing at one-half its real value, we have conferred a benefit on the entire community.

The bargains we announce are actual bargains, for they represent about one-half the real value of the goods.

They are really the rich man's dress at the poor man's price. Come, see, examine, investigate. Seeing is believing, and all will convince you.

ALTERATIONS TO INSURE A GOOD FIT FREE OF CHARGE AT THE

[illegible] HALL,

First St., adjoining Gilman House, between Morrison and Alder Sts.

Open Every Evening Lighted by Electricity. Open every night till 9 o'clock; Saturday night until 10

T. J. GILBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Wholesale & Retail.

MOULDINGS and FRAMES, [illegible], Mirrors & Artists' Materials, MATS, etc., etc.

New Xmas

Cards,

Plush Goods,

Whisk Holders,

Brackets,

Toilet Cases,

Easel Mirrors,

Bric-a-Brac.

[illegible]

172 FIRST ST.

TRIUMPH FOR MISFIT

Overcoats.

Excellent ones at $10, worth	$20
Finer ones at	12, made for 25
Still better ones at	15, Custom-made for 50
Silk-lined for $20 Made to bring	45
Satin-lined for $25 Made to bring	50

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

Suits.

Good Business Suits at	$12, worth $22
Still better suits at	15, worth 30
Dress Suits	18, worth 35
Finest Suits at	25 worth 50

Pants.

$3 for Pants	worth $ 6
4 for Pants	worth 8
5 for Pants	worth 10
6 for Pants	worth 12
8 for Pants	worth 16

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

LATE NOVELTIES IN SUITINGS. J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 25 Washington st., bet. First and Second.

SHANON & CO., Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Coal Land, etc., Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

NOTICE.

TO THE TRADE.

We have recently added to our business a complete stock of

S[illegible]

Which we are prepared to sell at lowest prices.

Catalogues and Discounts on application.

WHITTIER, FULLER & Co.

88, 40, 42, 44 Corbett St. bet. First & Front Sts., Portland.

USEFUL

Holiday Presents

SCROLL SAWS PATTERNS, BLADES, WOOD, Etc.

CUTLERY Rogers' & Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, Carvers, Scissors, Etc.

SKATES ROELER AND ICE, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

DAYTON & HALL,

Hardware Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS WARREN POWDER.

114 FIRST ST. PORTLAND.

DR. HENRY FERRER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

16 GRANT ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WHIDLER'S WELL, first-class in all; mill or the box at Ross &dson will be promptly attended to. W. S. M. & A. M. CO.

ECZEMA

Itching, Burning, Cracked and Bleeding Skin Cured by Cuticura.

It is at this season, when raw winds and chilly basis unite into activity Eczema and every species of Itching and Burning, Scaly and Pimply Diseases that the CUTICURA REMEDIES are most successful. Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, instantly allays itching, removes scales and crusts, and permits rest and sleep. The repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration healthy, and the liver, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with the Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA CURED.

About two years since I was badly afflicted with a form of eczema, and ordinary medical treatment generally failed to cure me. I then used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in two weeks was perfectly cured. It is to gratifying to me that I will cure the worst skin diseases known. GEO. S. DUKENSON, Nat. Rome for D.V.S., Hamilton, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin on the ends of my fingers and thumbs from the fingertips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctor's prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced using CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am now entirely cured. E. T. PARKER, 37½ Northampton St., Boston, Mass.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face for which I have applied a great many methods of treatment, with not the slightest benefit, which was quickly cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Pavonia, O.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. SOAP, 25 cts. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

SHARP AND SHOOTING PAINS that seem to cut through you like a knife, are instantly relieved by placing a CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER over the part where the pain originates. Elegant, original and reliable. 25c.

THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

James Bircher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed dozens of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 8, Louisville, Ky."

EVERDING & PARRELL,

PRODUCE DEALERS,

Feed & Grain of All Kinds

Also, STAPLE GROCERIES.

Portland, Or.

The Same Human Nature.

Many vain attempts are made to repeat the remarkable success of Brown's Capsicine Plaster. This splendid remedy is known, sold and used everywhere and by its prompt action and unrivalled curative powers has won for it hosts of friends. Imitations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicaum," etc., intended to deceive the careless and unwary. These articles possess none of the virtues of the genuine. Therefore we hope the people will assist us to protect what are at once their interests and ours. Ask for Benson's Plaster, and examine what is given you, and make sure that the word "Capsicine" is cut in the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Seals" trademark is on the face cloth. Any reputable dealer will show you these. Remember the name—Benson's Capsicine Plaster—and this paragraph forms the page.

WASHINGTON.

Randall Closes the Debate on the Change of Rules.

THE BILL READ FOR AMENDMENTS.

The Senate Passes the Presidential Succession Bill, as Reported from the Committee—Congressional Notes.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Dibble (South Carolina) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment. It provides that in case of removal from office by death, resignation or constitutional inability, both of the president and vice-president of the United States, the office of president shall devolve on a second vice-president, who shall be voted for in distinct ballots, at the same time, and in like manner, and for the same terms, as the president and vice-president, by electors appointed in the several states. The second vice-president shall preside over the senate in the absence of the vice-president, or in case the office of president shall devolve upon the vice-president.

Randall (Penn.) said he had a like measure, which he would like to go with the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Cliker (Va.) said there was no reason why the measure should have precedence, and objected to their introduction.

CONCERNING THE RULES.

The subject of rules then came up for discussion. Morrison (Ills.) stating that he would try to close the general debate on the rules to-day.

Long (Mass.) agreed with the gentleman who demanded the larger parliamentary freedom for representatives of the people here. There was only one way in which the House could have absolute liberty—that was to abolish all rules, and all committees, and all restriction on debate, and to remand itself to the condition of debating solely. Nobody proposed to do that. The simple question before the house was whether having agreed that whatever was necessary to cure the evils under which it was suffering it should go further and take from the appropriation committee the bills heretofore in its charge, and distribute them among eight or nine committees. The result would be infinite loss and delay and possibly combinations. The thing to do was to hear the appropriation committee of every vestige of power of enacting general legislation in the form of riders or an incident to appropriation bills. The power should be taken away, but the appropriation bills should be left with one committee. The question was not simply to distribute bills; it went further than that. The proposition now was to destroy, abolish and annihilate the appropriation committee, as far as the responsibility for the expenditures of the country was concerned.

MCMILLAN'S VIEWS.

McMillan (Tenn.) did not believe that the question presented was one of confidence or want of confidence in the integrity of members of the house. The question was whether the house should have a committee supervising the expenditures of the government, and it would require distribution of the appropriation bills for these reasons that he would oppose them to divide the duty of the committee on ways and means—to give the subject of tariff to one committee and that of internal revenue to another. He regarded the proposed change as one which would permit amendments increasing expenditures, and rule out those tending to reduce them.

RANDALL'S REMARKS.

Several other speeches followed. Randall (Pa.), closing the debate in opposition to the majority report, said: He knew, and the members would be served upon the appropriations committee knew, that in the effort to resist in the appropriations they had been engaged in a thankless task; that he had never known that there would be those in public station who would rise up and condemn a man or a set of men who were engaged in the laudable purpose of saving expenditure of public money. The gentleman from New York (Hiscock) last stated, as he (Randall) thought to his discredit, that on one occasion, in order to execute a certain policy, he had found it incumbent on him to delay appropriation bills. He (Randall) submitted that as to the tariff, rivers and harbor and inter-state commerce bills the committee on appropriations had no interest, except when it was essential for the congress should pass appropriation bills. To no key which the committee on appropriations had adopted, when under control of the democratic party, had there been one of economy, and he failed to find any declarations of his party in convention where that principle was not announced as the one which would be followed if the people entrusted it with power.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

He (Randall) had come here during the war. He wished going to refer to what his course of conduct had been during that time in relation to that, but when that war was over he wanted the country to go straight back to a strict construction of the constitution—to the teachings of the founder of democracy. Jefferson said there should be no money appropriated for any purpose unless there was a direct authority in the constitution of the United States to that end. The river and harbor bill was only objected to when it went outside of the constitution, and congress had no right to collect taxes in order to make such a distribution of them. He remembered very well the declaration of the late candidate for the presidency on the other side, when he proposed to divide surplus funds in the treasury among the states. The people only had been that this government possessed no power to take from the people of the United States taxes to distribute as among the states, and the great objection to it was that it insulted the states the vassals of the federal government.

He did not say that one set of men were abler than another nor that it possessed more integrity of purpose than another. He opposed the proposed change solely because he believed it was certain to run a dangerous field of appropriation of public money, and he is friend with positiveness that to distribute these bills was to take away that sum by unit harmony of action which was essential to every part, in power, that it might come up to the requirements of the duties that had placed it in power.

HOPKINSON.

Morrison of Illinois said the assumption of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that anybody found fault with the appropriation committee, or any member of it, because it had helped to reduce expenditures, was in large part gratuitous, and the assumption of inference guided to by drawn from the discussion of these rules that anybody who had participated in making this report had for his purpose an increase of expenditures or had the adoption of this report would increase expenditures, was equally gratuitous.

READ BY CLAUSES FOR AMENDMENTS.

After a few remarks by Burrows (Mich), in support of the proposed change, the revision was read by clauses for amendment.

Springer of Illinois offered an amendment for division of the committee on railways and canals into two committees, and this proposition was favored by Henderson, of Illinois, Murphy, of Iowa, and other of the advocates of the Hepburn canal project, who contended that the interests of railways and canals were so antagonistic that they should not be combined under the jurisdiction of one committee. The house, however, refused to order a division on it by a vote of 4 to 133.

A proposition to create a "constitutional amendment" committee presented by Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, having been defeated, through the vigorous opposition of Tucker, of Virginia, an amendment was offered by Payne, of New York, to give the committee on revision of laws the jurisdiction over proposed amendments to the constitution. The amendment was lost.

The membership of the committee on accounts was increased to nine.

Springer, of Illinois, rose several attempts to abolish committees which he deemed useless, declaring that some of them did no business except to secret clerks, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Pending an effort on his part to abolish the committees on public expenditures in various departments, and to create one committee on expenditures in the executive department, the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—After reading of the journal, Dolph presented the credentials of Mitchell, newly elected United States senator from Oregon, which were read. Mitchell was then sworn in.

The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting the report of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey.

Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably a bill to fix a day for the meeting of electors for president and vice-president and to provide for and regulate a certificate of the vote for president and vice-president, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Hoar said he would call up the bill for action immediately after disposal of the presidential succession bill and bill fixing the salary of United States district judges. The bill went to the calendar.

THE DAKOTA RESOLUTION.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution of Butler, calling for a committee to inquire as to the alleged organization of the territory of Dakota into a state, and the alleged election of United States senators.

Harrison did not think a committee necessary for that purpose. The efforts of Dakota, he said, were perfectly respectful to the United States. The new constitution fully recognized the authority of the United States, and says it the hand of the new state organization until the new constitution should be approved by congress. For six years the people of Dakota had been trying to secure action by congress looking to the admission. The senate had passed a bill for their relief, but the bill had not passed the other house.

Butler inquired by what authority United States senators had been elected in Dakota.

Harrison replied that he could show that senators had heretofore been elected under precisely similar circumstances. Dak. had a right to go at least as far as Tennessee, California and Michigan had gone before.

Butler remarked that if the proceedings in Dakota were regular and proper no one would more quickly recognize the fact than himself. He had offered the resolution for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. He thought the senator from California was working himself into a passion unnecessarily.

Harrison replied that he was not in a passion. "The senator," said he, "has never seen me in a passion, or he would be able to discriminate." Harrison briefly reviewed the history of the question of admission of territories, and said that democrats at any rate ought not to question the proper style of the action of Dakota.

Butler said that no question of politics was involved.

Harrison was glad that Butler took such a statesmanlike view of the subject.

Butler inquired if Harrison would sustain the action of the territory of Utah similar to the recent action of Dakota.

Harrison replied that he would, but reserved to congress the power to approve or disapprove their constitution, and that power was recognized and admitted by Dakota.

McMillan said Minnesota was admitted to the Union without any enabling act, and democratic senators had been elected, and were ready to take their seats immediately upon the passing of the act of admission.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION BILL.

After further debate this matter went over till to-morrow, and the presidential succession bill was taken up, and Evarts addressed the senate on it. He took the ground that the objections to provision by the bill now before the senate was the only possible constitutional exercise of a very limited power accorded by the constitution to congress. Evarts spoke about an hour and was listened to with the utmost attention, both on the floor and in the galleries.

After a few words from Edmunds in reply to Evarts, and differing from him as to the very limited power of congress, Ed Munds's amendment was voted down, yeas 21, nays 37. Edmunds's amendment was one striking out the entire clause.

The bill then passed without division, as reported from the committee.

The chair then laid before the senate a bill fixing the salary of United States judges, but without action on it the bill the senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

SENATOR STANFORD NOT AFRAID.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Leland Stanford stated to-day that he knew of the existence of a band of communists in San Francisco. He was not at all afraid of them. With a stout walking stick he would not hesitate to go about San Francisco at any time, night or day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News of the day: Cox condemned a recent Congressman Morrow, who doesn't believe the specialists in San Francisco have courage to do what they seem to have open to try in theoretically. He believes that they, like a great many other Americans, are more deliberative than executive.

Congressman Morrow says he will introduce a bill in the house, at the earliest opportunity, to exclude all these from this country more thoroughly than by the law now in existence.

A BILL BY RANDALL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Randall has prepared a bill for introduction in the house, providing that the president shall decide who shall hold office four years, and elect within one month a successor to the president and vice-president, whenever vacancies exist. As a section of president would be necessary only in case a vacancy should occur simultaneously with the vacancy in the office of the vice-president. The secretary of state and all cabinet officers, in regular order, have the right of succession during the interregnum.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The estimates of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey for the next fiscal year amount to $668,000. Included in the estimates is the sum of $30,000 for the resurvey of San Francisco bay and the entrance to the harbor, and of the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, where which, in the opinion of the superintendent, has recently undergone great changes by marked changes in recent years, due to deposits from hydraulic mining.

SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A motion was made and submitted to the court in the case of the United States to-day to dismiss the case of the county of San Mateo, plaintiff in error, versus the Southern Pacific Railway company. John W. Ross appeared in support of the motion and P. L. Rhodes in opposition thereto.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CONDITION OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Messrs. A. J. Cassatt, John Markoe, J. C. Bullitt, W. L. Scott and Robert D. Hutchinson, the special commission appointed by the board of directors of the Texas Pacific Railway company to make a personal examination of the condition of the road, have made a report of nearly 100 pages, in which they say: "We cannot, now money, in view of all the circumstances, to pay interest not earned, and steps should be at once taken to protect the common interests of the owners and creditors of the road. The Texas Pacific land grant was once rousing, but it would be impossible to earn interest on its obligations until a sum, at least four millions should be expended on the property, the physical condition of which was found caused by the construction company with which built it. Equipment, shops, terminal facilities, stations and water supply were all in bad condition. With improvements the operating expenses would be reduced from 82 per cent. in 1884 to 56 per cent. in 1885, a saving of $2,000,000.

The committee further say that it is useless to discuss the question of terminal mortgage, as the amount which could be raised, $2,242,000, would be entirely inadequate.

It also recommends the appointment of a general officer, who shall reside in Texas, with power to adjust questions satisfactory to the community and advantageous to the company.

In conclusion the committee urges the absolute necessity of an immediate consideration of ways of completing and restoring the property, and prompt adoption of such action as shall carry it into effect.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RECEIVERSHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The application of the Missouri Pacific railway company, on which Judge Pardee, in the United States court, yesterday appointed ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, and ex-Governor Sheldon, of New Mexico, receivers of the Texas & Pacific railway company was heard at great length. After consideration of the case Judge Pardee appointed the receivers mentioned, and the latter were ordered to the discharge of the road nothing them of the action of the court.

INCREASED NET EARNINGS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The September statement of the Southern Pacific railroad, Atlantic system which includes the Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio, Texas & New Orleans, Louisiana Western, New York, Texas & Mexican lines shows an increase of $1,078,892 in net earnings compared with September, 1884.

The English Tourist and the Mugwumps.

New York Sun.

Two gentlemen were conversing in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday morning with an intelligent English tourist, who arrived from Liverpool a few days ago. They were astonished at the amount of general information he possessed about persons and things in this country, and one of them suggested that he must have devoted considerable time to a study of American affairs.

"Yes," he answered, "I have read American magazines and newspapers quite extensively for years. I am a particularly interested in your newest classes, and one of my objects in coming over here was to study them."

"You will not find many representatives of our lawless classes in New York," suggested one of his entertainers. "You will have to go to Texas, I think."

"Oh, yes! I know about your cowboys. I intend to go to Texas to examine them, and I shall have a Ku-klux and a moonshiner on my route, and then go to California to study the hoodlums. But is there not a parasitic class here in the east? It seems to me I have heard the name of your lawless, disturbing element. It has escaped my memory, and singularly too, because it is a very remarkable name, something like 'mumps.'"

"Mugwumps," suggested one of the gentlemen.

"Yes, thank you, that's it," said the Englishman.

UTAH.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS NOT DISGRACED.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 17.—The *Tribune* will say concerning remarks in eastern and Mormon papers that federal officials have been disgraced by Mormon snares to entrap them in lewdness: "One man has been arrested and charged with lewd conduct who was appointed assistant district attorney to attend one term of court. Another man has been arrested who was deputy under Marshal Ireland. They are not federal officers in the sense usually intended. Neither has been conspicuous in opposing Mormon lawlessness and nastiness. Of the other citizens arrested none have been anti-Mormon in the sense which the *Herald* and the *News* wish to convey to the country as men who maimed crimes they had not. The federal officers and citizens for whom the conspiracy was organized, in the hope of catching, have never been disturbed, not one of them; though in addition to furnishing houses for public women, and enticing them to work which only the lowest of their class could be employed to do, special and large bribes were offered if certain men could be caught. The attempt, although made in many forms and under all sorts of disguises, failed in every case."

CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG M'DOWELL CONVICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The jury in the case of H. B. McDowell, son of Gen. McDowell and proprietor of the *Inglecide*, on trial for criminal libel on A. J. Clunie as to his connection with Wm. Forsythe Mooney case, returned a verdict of guilty at 10 o'clock this morning. The verdict was coupled with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Levy set Saturday next as the time for sentence.

TWO RAILWAY MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The committee of three on reorganization of the Transcontinental Railway association submitted majority and minority reports. The former was signed by representatives of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific, and the minority by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe representative. No action was taken. It is stated to-night that the association will in all probability, adjourn to New York, there being no prospect of reaching a settlement before Christmas.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by fair weather; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. Middle Pacific, generally fair weather; variable winds, generally northerly. South Pacific, generally fair weather; variable winds, light to fresh northerly.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 17.—Dennis E. McCarthy, proprietor of the Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle*, died last night at Irvington, of dropsy. He has been connected with the Pacific coast press for the past thirty years.

DEATH OF KISMET.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—"Lucky" Baldwin's famous two-year-old colt Kismet, who figured in many prominent eastern races during the past season, died suddenly last night. He had a record of 2 24.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A CHINESE EMBEZZLER.

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—W. Cumyou, a Chinaman, lately manager of the Chinese house of King Tye, was found guilty to-day of embezzlement, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The prisoner was a dudish sort of a person, dressed in civilized raiment, was well educated and a native of the province. He was very popular among the whites, and fell a victim to copying the whites' vices.

DAWNE STILL AT VICTORIA.

Judge Dawne is still in town, boarding until today in a second-class restaurant. This afternoon he rolled up his blankets and disappeared in the direction of the harbor.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A SCHEME TO LIBERATE CUBA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The steamer City of Mexico, lying at Brooklyn, was boarded by custom house officers yesterday, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was found in the hold. The material was taken out and an officer placed in charge of the ship, to await the action of the government. Since the death of the king of Spain, the revolutionists in Cuba and their sympathizers in the United States have renewed their endeavors to give Cuba her freedom, and the leadings of this steamer with arms is but a part of what is said to be an extensive scheme to seize the island. The scheme of sending the City of Mexico to Cuba has been considered for some time. It was claimed that a complete understanding had been arrived at, and that it was the intention of the people who are behind the matter to take on here a number of men, drop down to Newport News, and there get more who had been sent there, and then proceed to Florida, where there were still more men to be taken on. The steamer was then to proceed to a small island near the southeastern coast of Cuba, where a landing would be made and the arms transferred to Cuban ownership by steam launches. Authorities say the ship will undoubtedly be libelled.

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF MORMONISM DYING.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 17.—David Whitmer, one of the founders of the Mormon church, and a resident of this village for almost half a century, lies at the point of death. At the family homestead are gathered the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and beside his deathbed is a devoted woman who linked her fate and fortune with his more than fifty years ago. Whitmer was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and lived for a number of years near Watkins Glen, New York state. There in 1829, he claims to have seen the plates which Joseph Smith translated into the book of Mormon and to have been present during the work of translation. Whitmer became one of the apostles of the new church and moved with it to Ohio. When the church was driven from Ohio it found refuge in Missouri. Whitmer has lived in Richmond ever since and has been mayor and councilman of the town. He has what is said to be the original manuscript from which the book of Mormon was printed, and has refused the offer of a very large sum for it from the Mormon church. He was always opposed to polygamy.

A PRINCELY OFFER DECLINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The *Ledger's* New York special says: "I have it on reliable authority that a wealthy capitalist of this city offered Rev. W. Hay Aitken, Trinity church missionary, a salary of $100,000 per annum if he will remain in this city permanently, and continue his labors. He replied in the friends of freedom in this city, except its socialistic dens. The *Commercial* thinks there was hearty satisfaction all over the country at the tidings of the discovery of this negro who had to murder prominent citizens of San Francisco."

FROM THE "SUN."

The *Sun* says, editorially, of the San Francisco dynamite story: "It must be a hoax, or else these fiendish ideas are things and enemies of mankind, from society must drive out like venomous beasts."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The the leader in the Press says: "As four of the dynamiters arrested at San Francisco prove to be foreigners, and who have lived but a short time in the country. Finding the land free, extremely free, they immediately received that some other foreigners, of longer standing as Americans and of much better morality, would have to go. And of small is the city-nailing crusade in the United States."

The *Press* says: "It will be observed that the names of the men arrested are not American or English. Nearly all belong to the German-speaking race. Their schemes are in no sense the product of our institutions, of which they evidently have no understanding. They represent a large class of foreign-educated idlers, produced by political systems of government and training in continental Europe. They are a pestilent class, on whom American workmen would do well to turn he doll shoulder. People like those San Francisco dynamiters are infinitely more dangerous to American industry than all the cheap labor ever imported. The pity is there is no way by which such dangerous fools can be excluded from the country."

GERMAN UPRISING THREATENED.

A Son of the Chief of the Flatheads Killed by a White Man, in Self Defense.

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Getting outside he called to Bader, keeper of the hotel next door, and Bader came out with a shotgun. The Indian with the knife and pistol advanced on Bader, but the latter caught him by the pistol hand. The Indian then was on the point of stabbing Bader in the breast, when Coombes fired and shot the Indian through the head, killing him instantly. The other Indian then fired at the men and ran. Bader fired at him, and it is thought hit him, as he gave a couple of yells, and his gun and blanket were found near by this morning.

The Indian who escaped is a Flathead known as Big Jim and is said to have killed seven or eight men.

The dead Indian is unknown, and is thought to have come from the Colville country.

Indians on the reservation were gathering in a considerable number this afternoon, and C. L. Gibson, commanding at Fort Missoula, was called on by Coombes, and he ordered a detachment of the Third infantry, under command of Maj. Jordan, to proceed to Arlee by special train this evening. Later reports were more favorable, and the orders were countermanded as the troops were on board the cars and about to start.

Sheriff Lansdale returned from Arlee this evening and reports arresting Big Jim, who had a charge of birdshot in his rear, but the Indians took him away from him. Sheriff Lansdale also reports the dead Indian to be a son of Chief Partle of the Flathead tribe.

UTAH.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS NOT DISGRACED.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 17.—The *Tribune* will say concerning remarks in eastern and Mormon papers that federal officials have been disgraced by Mormon snares to entrap them in lewdness: "One man has been arrested and charged with lewd conduct who was appointed assistant district attorney to attend one term of court. Another man has been arrested who was deputy under Marshal Ireland. They are not federal officers in the sense usually intended. Neither has been conspicuous in opposing Mormon lawlessness and nastiness. Of the other citizens arrested none have been anti-Mormon in the sense which the *Herald* and the *News* wish to convey to the country as men who maimed crimes they had not. The federal officers and citizens for whom the conspiracy was organized, in the hope of catching, have never been disturbed, not one of them; though in addition to furnishing houses for public women, and enticing them to work which only the lowest of their class could be employed to do, special and large bribes were offered if certain men could be caught. The attempt, although made in many forms and under all sorts of disguises, failed in every case."

CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG M'DOWELL CONVICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The jury in the case of H. B. McDowell, son of Gen. McDowell and proprietor of the *Inglecide*, on trial for criminal libel on A. J. Clunie as to his connection with Wm. Forsythe Mooney case, returned a verdict of guilty at 10 o'clock this morning. The verdict was coupled with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Levy set Saturday next as the time for sentence.

TWO RAILWAY MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The committee of three on reorganization of the Transcontinental Railway association submitted majority and minority reports. The former was signed by representatives of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific, and the minority by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe representative. No action was taken. It is stated to-night that the association will in all probability, adjourn to New York, there being no prospect of reaching a settlement before Christmas.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by fair weather; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. Middle Pacific, generally fair weather; variable winds, generally northerly. South Pacific, generally fair weather; variable winds, light to fresh northerly.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 17.—Dennis E. McCarthy, proprietor of the Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle*, died last night at Irvington, of dropsy. He has been connected with the Pacific coast press for the past thirty years.

DEATH OF KISMET.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—"Lucky" Baldwin's famous two-year-old colt Kismet, who figured in many prominent eastern races during the past season, died suddenly last night. He had a record of 2 24.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A CHINESE EMBEZZLER.

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—W. Cumyou, a Chinaman, lately manager of the Chinese house of King Tye, was found guilty to-day of embezzlement, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The prisoner was a dudish sort of a person, dressed in civilized raiment, was well educated and a native of the province. He was very popular among the whites, and fell a victim to copying the whites' vices.

DAWNE STILL AT VICTORIA.

Judge Dawne is still in town, boarding until today in a second-class restaurant. This afternoon he rolled up his blankets and disappeared in the direction of the harbor.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A SCHEME TO LIBERATE CUBA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The steamer City of Mexico, lying at Brooklyn, was boarded by custom house officers yesterday, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was found in the hold. The material was taken out and an officer placed in charge of the ship, to await the action of the government. Since the death of the king of Spain, the revolutionists in Cuba and their sympathizers in the United States have renewed their endeavors to give Cuba her freedom, and the leadings of this steamer with arms is but a part of what is said to be an extensive scheme to seize the island. The scheme of sending the City of Mexico to Cuba has been considered for some time. It was claimed that a complete understanding had been arrived at, and that it was the intention of the people who are behind the matter to take on here a number of men, drop down to Newport News, and there get more who had been sent there, and then proceed to Florida, where there were still more men to be taken on. The steamer was then to proceed to a small island near the southeastern coast of Cuba, where a landing would be made and the arms transferred to Cuban ownership by steam launches. Authorities say the ship will undoubtedly be libelled.

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF MORMONISM DYING.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 17.—David Whitmer, one of the founders of the Mormon church, and a resident of this village for almost half a century, lies at the point of death. At the family homestead are gathered the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and beside his deathbed is a devoted woman who linked her fate and fortune with his more than fifty years ago. Whitmer was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and lived for a number of years near Watkins Glen, New York state. There in 1829, he claims to have seen the plates which Joseph Smith translated into the book of Mormon and to have been present during the work of translation. Whitmer became one of the apostles of the new church and moved with it to Ohio. When the church was driven from Ohio it found refuge in Missouri. Whitmer has lived in Richmond ever since and has been mayor and councilman of the town. He has what is said to be the original manuscript from which the book of Mormon was printed, and has refused the offer of a very large sum for it from the Mormon church. He was always opposed to polygamy.

A PRINCELY OFFER DECLINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The *Ledger's* New York special says: "I have it on reliable authority that a wealthy capitalist of this city offered Rev. W. Hay Aitken, Trinity church missionary, a salary of $100,000 per annum if he will remain in this city permanently, and continue his labors. He replied in the friends of freedom in this city, except its socialistic dens. The *Commercial* thinks there was hearty satisfaction all over the country at the tidings of the discovery of this negro who had to murder prominent citizens of San Francisco."

FROM THE "SUN."

The *Sun* says, editorially, of the San Francisco dynamite story: "It must be a hoax, or else these fiendish ideas are things and enemies of mankind, from society must drive out like venomous beasts."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The the leader in the Press says: "As four of the dynamiters arrested at San Francisco prove to be foreigners, and who have lived but a short time in the country. Finding the land free, extremely free, they immediately received that some other foreigners, of longer standing as Americans and of much better morality, would have to go. And of small is the city-nailing crusade in the United States."

The *Press* says: "It will be observed that the names of the men arrested are not American or English. Nearly all belong to the German-speaking race. Their schemes are in no sense the product of our institutions, of which they evidently have no understanding. They represent a large class of foreign-educated idlers, produced by political systems of government and training in continental Europe. They are a pestilent class, on whom American workmen would do well to turn he doll shoulder. People like those San Francisco dynamiters are infinitely more dangerous to American industry than all the cheap labor ever imported. The pity is there is no way by which such dangerous fools can be excluded from the country."

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1885.

SOUTH POLAR EXPLORATION.

It is announced that South Polar exploration is to be the next craze among geographers and discoverers. The discovery of the north pole is declared to have become undesirable, or at least unfashionable; and it is said that the labor of navigators and scientists will now be turned to the Antarctic region and to the wild latitudes that lie under the stars beyond the Southern Cross. The announcement is full of interest. Northern discovery has reached to within seven degrees, or about 400 miles from the Arctic pole. Southern discovery has not penetrated to within 800 miles of the Antarctic pole.

Explorations within the Antarctic circle have been few as compared with those within the Arctic. The great incentive to Arctic exploration has been to find a passage around the continent of North America. After the discovery of the passages around the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, there was no practical object to stimulate further explorations in the Arctic; and moreover, exploration to the pole in the Antarctic is impeded more by ice and is attended by greater difficulties and peril than in the region of the northern pole. Owing, probably, to the changes attending the earth's motions, or whatever was a cause or effect in the precession of the equinoxes, resulting in a complete cycle of the seasons once in every 25,000 years, the southern hem sphere in the neighborhood of the pole has for some thousands of years been colder than the northern; and this may continue for some thousands of years more. The cold, as one approaches the south pole, is more intense than at the north; the ice presents greater obstacles and greater dangers; vegetation ceases at a greater distance from the south than from the north pole, and animal life, so abundant within the Arctic circle, is scarcely found within the Antarctic at all. By some writers the severer climate of the Antarctic has been attributed to the direction of ocean currents, but it is probable that the direction of these currents is itself modified by the astronomical changes before spoken of. Research show that in both regions a luxuriant tropical vegetation formerly existed, probably in alternate periods. Scientists have attempted to account for this upon various theories, the most probable of which is that of Mr. Croll of Scotland, who, in his two remarkable books, entitled respectively, "The Great Ice Age," and "Climate and Time," argues that the changes are brought about in long lapses of time through the variation of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, in combination with the precession of the equinoxes. The effect, he argues, is change of ocean currents and new distribution of heat, causing a slow secular change of climate, of warmer and colder cycles, alternating in the northern and southern hemispheres.

In 1818 Sir James Ross, the English explorer, found a vast continent south of the 70th degree of latitude, and named two volcanoes—one Erebus and the other extinct—after his two vessels, the Erebus and Terror. He went as far as 78 degrees of south latitude, and escaped after extreme danger and by the most laborious exertion.

Many questions regarding the northern magnetic pole, the currents in the Arctic seas, the climate, the storm areas and the other problems of meteorology have been settled by explorers in that direction. It is supposed that equally interesting questions remain to be solved in relation to meteorological conditions within the Antarctic circle. It is certain that the severity of the weather, the masses of ice and the other obstructions to exploration that surround the south pole are much greater than those that surround the north pole; and there is no reason to believe that any new expedition will succeed in going further south than the Ross expedition did in 1842.

EDMUNDS'S TELEGRAPH PLAN.

Washington correspondents describe Senator Edmunds's postal telegraph scheme. It proposes four telegraphic "trunk" lines, stretching from the four quarters of the country to Washington, to be constructed by the government. No existing lines are to be purchased, and nothing is to be done to interfere with or prohibit lively deals or corporations from carrying on the business of operating telegraph lines. This proposition is criticised on the ground that it would impose all the costly and unremunerative duties on the government telegraph, while the opposition lines would take the paying traffic from the larger cities. One critic lays down the law, that if the government is to engage in such a business at all, it must have a monopoly—the cream as well as the skimmed milk of the business." But that depends on whether the purpose of the government to engage is to yield a revenue to the treasury in return for its investment, or to secure cheap telegraph rates to the people. If the government goes into the telegraphic business to make money, it is likely, as other speculators in that or different fields do, to offer a monopoly of the business. But the agreement is general that there is no call for the government to go into any business for purposes of gain, and that the only purpose that it could go in the starting of government telegraph would be to secure cheap rates to the public. A much better grounded objection to Edmunds's plan is that it proposes to locate the telegraphic center at Washington irrespective of the demands of business. To be useful, the government telegraph must be placed where it will accommodate the traffic. To do that, it should concentrate its lines at the business center of the nation and extend their to its extremities.

TRANSPORTATION TO PUGET SOUND.

One of the difficulties in the way of trade between Portland and Seattle is found in the situation as regards transportation. We have seen a letter written by a business house at Seattle to a business house in Portland, explaining that merchants at Seattle prefer to buy in San Francisco rather than in Portland, because the methods of transportation from Portland are so very unsatisfactory. Freight from Portland to Seattle, even in small consignments, is divided at Tacoma, and part is sent on by rail and part by boat. This division creates expense, confusion and delay. The part sent on by boat from Tacoma is subjected to additional charges of wharfage and drayage. Separation of the goods and their arrival at different times and in different lots is both annoying and expensive. Why the transportation company so do this does not clearly appear. Though the goods are shipped under one bill of lading, all rail, they are divided at Tacoma, part of them going on by rail and part straggling along by boat and subjected to further charges and delays. It would seem that employment of good business methods by the transportation companies, to stop these abuses, ought to be possible. Again, freight is sometimes eight days in transit from Portland to Seattle. There is no wonder that the merchants of the latter city prefer to buy in San Francisco, even though they may be better in certain lines in Portland. Staple products of the Northwest may be bought here at rates below those made for the like products in San Francisco, and our rail facilities give us every advantage on eastern goods which San Francisco possesses. But until proper methods of local transportation are adopted, Portland and the Northwest will fail to get the benefit of these advantages.

Elevators of Minneapolis have a capacity of 9,840,000 bushels, of Duluth, 9,460,000, and of St. Paul, 1,300,000; making a total for the three terminal points of 20,85-,300. The capacity in Minnesota and Dakota at points outside of these three places is 23,594,400, making a grand total capacity of 44,448,900. This is divided among 146 elevators and flat warehouses.

Percshel V. Johnson is about the only southern man of ante-war fame who is still in politics. It is said that he is on the hunt for the democratic nomination for the governorship of Georgia.

The steamship Alameda, of Spreckels' line which won the ocean race between San Francisco and Auckland, bearing the British steamer Zealandia, made the run of nearly 6000 miles in eighteen days, which is about 330 miles per day. The Alameda is commanded by Capt. H. G. Morse, well known to Portwearers as the former commander of the "old reliable" Dakota. She was built by Cramp & Sons, who built the State of California and Queen of the Pacific, plying to this port.

The time will come in Oregon when personal character and moral character will be required as guarantees of public character and official character. Else the state will be sunk in the infamy of its own corruption and rottenness, and honorable people will hold the nose when the name of Oregon is spoken.

Now they say: "Oh, well! Mitchell wrote the letters; but what was the use of publishing them? They were written a long time ago." If the statute of limitations condones an old offense, it doesn't a new one. The libel was published when he declared he didn't write them, is very recent.

The season for swapping presents is near at hand, and from the way people are buying, it looks as if there would be a good deal of it.

HOW THE WEALTH WAS ACQUIRED.

San Francisco Bulletin.

It is not easy to realize the vast extent of the wealth which the late William H. Vanderbilt has left behind. If he died worth $200,000,000, as alleged, he had save 1 up 100,000,000 days' work, at $2 per day, or the power to obtain that work. He was the equal, with his compeers of the 10,000,000 active workers of the United States for ten successive days. There may be some exaggeration in relation to his possessions. There is a general belief, however, that he had at one time as much as $200,000,000 of United States bonds. If he had, the 10,000,000 adult workers of the United States had to give him a portion of one day's labor in each year. He had since $200 a day for every day that elapsed since the world, according to the Mosaic account, was created. That two men, one after the other, in a quarter of a century—for old Cornelius undoubtedly had not begun to spread out much till the war commenced—could have accumulated so vast a hoard is one of the marvels of modern times. But the general rules of operation are as obscure as some difficult problems proposed.

The old commodore laid the foundation of his wealth in transportation. He progressed from the fast-sailing canal boats to inland steamers, to fast ocean steamers in the old California days; and from the steamers to railroads. He wound up the one active part of his career by working the artful old Erie ring and then buying for a song the waterway of the Hudson river on which he had made his first start. When the war began he was the undisputed master of the New York Central. Then came the days of the paper inflation. The paper dollars that were in circulation were part of the time worth no more than 35¢ cents. Fares and freight had to be advanced to meet the new financial condition. If the commodore had allowed things to run in the usual channels, the stock of the New York Central would have gone to a high premium, which would again have disappeared with the next inflation of specie payments. But he adopted the more modern method of capitalization in advance. He watered his stock eight times in succession. The water which "the share holders contributed to the United States bonds is. The most unstable element in finances he crystallized into the solid concrete form of government securities. The investors, on the other hand, had to take to the woods when the cheapest and sell them at the top notch. To one who can do just as a modern Midas. He can buy every thing he touches into gold. As Vanderbilt said, however, Russell Sage and other competitors who were able to penetrate his secret and profit by their skill. It is conceived that in its last ruinous operations He late Vanderbilt was not as successful as in the outset of his career. It is known that he did not hold as many United States bonds by fifteen or twenty millions in 1885 as he did by the years which immediately preceded it. The big deals, running into millions, and smaller profits in stock operations, until a crowd of bridges contrive to divert their way some of its attractive power—it proved always possible when the inevitable crash came. Vanderbilt, it was said, was easy as rolling off a log for the second Vanderbilt to make money. It required genius of no one order to deprive him of any portion of his prosperity in his.

But the personal benefit which the deceased arch-millionaire derived from his colossal wealth was ridiculously out of all proportion. The late Michael Reese of Chicago left behind him only the owner of seven millions of dollars. On being asked what he got out of it he responded about $1.90 per month. To appreciate the full force of the answer one should be familiar with the departed dutchman. It was at that time indulging in a career of wild extravagance. By he had only recently become master of an old plug and a second-hand buggy, and when the latter was stolen he controlled bethesda to the Calif. A shrewd got a great deal more out of his $200,000,000. He dodged bankruptcy in a panic. He had his name chiseled ingeniously in a palace. He had his portrait painted by eminent artists. But for all that it would have puzzled him to figure out a personal expenditure that bore any sort of relation to his possessions.

The question arises as to the disposition which he has made of his property. It is generally believed that in his will he has set up the sacred fairy pedimple, which brought himself to the front—that is to say, he left the bulk of his property to the sun who is to reign as Vanderbilt II. We have only one or two instances of the successful working of that principle in the United States. The Astors have been able to maintain their property in real estate. Further efforts have been unsuccessful. They do not increase and multiply like other families. If they did a dividend of interest would be sure to break the entail. It has been said a joke that the dead man has no flesh, blood or bones. The Astors have. When Wm. H. Vanderbilt evidently held that opinion when he compromised with his brother Cornelius, so many than allow the will of his father to be joyfully flipped up. But the speed in any family discussion now arises, that the scenes which occurred over the grave of the old commodore will not be repeated. It is probable that occasion has passed by. The determination to sue in blackening as far as was in their power, the name and fame of the dead founder of their family.

PRESS PITH.

Butcher—Porterhouse steak, madam? New landlady—No boarding-house.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

An inaccurate western paper speaks of a young lady who is worth $2,000,000 and is hoisting. That's what is called a newspaper lie.—*Graphic.*

The proprietor of a hotel in Lansing, having under the idea that he was a space man on a daily newspaper when he wrote his menu as—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Page, the Maine prohibitionist, who runs the Capital restaurant, has turned over a new leaf. That is, he has made the w ne list a folio.—*Boston Globe.*

Dr. Dio Lewis declares that hot water will cure every complaint that human flesh is heir to, yet all the same a good deal of complaint comes from people who get into hot water.—*N. Y. World.*

A correspondent asks us for a description of the "side-wheeler with a stern." We confess our inability to comply with his request. We notice that his letter is postmarked Atlanta, Ga.—*Hyde Park Cats.*

In regard to modern languages it is said that the Chinese are the most difficult to learn, and this is true when we try to explain to our Chinese laundryman that a pair of our socks are missing.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Massachusetts man brought a jug of cider to the editor of his country weekly, and the knight of the quill immediately shut himself in and hung out a placard, saying: "This is my busy day."—*Farmington Free Press.*

Here is an agricultural item from a Georgia paper: "On the acre of ground where Tom Bates was hung in Clayton county, Mr. J. D. Graves has made 63 bushels of corn, 750 bundles of fodder and 2874 pounds of cymplefeed."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Don't be a fool, my dear," remonstrated a husband to his wife, who was using her tongue freely. "I won't, Mr. Jinkins—I won't," she answered; "people wouldn't know us apart if I did." He went right down town.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Outside of a miner's tent, in Idaho, a red-shirted man was searching for his tin cup. Not finding it, he observed: "Some infernal thief has stolen my cup." Then, sticking his head into the tent, he asked: "any of you gentlemen got it."—*Puck*

Tailor—Married or unmarried? Customer—Married. Tailor (to cutter)—One pocket concealed in lining of vest. Customer—Eh? What? Tailor explains: To hide your loose change, you know, at night. I'm married myself.—*Chicago Rambler.*

The editor of a newspaper in this state thus appeals to his delinquent subscribers: "To all those who are in arrears one year or more who will come forward and pay up arrearages and for one year in advance, will give a first-class obituary notice in case it kills them."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

OLYMPIA NOTES.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 16.

Geo. Peal is here in the interests of Chehalis county to watch legislation.

The legislative body will probably visit the hospital for insane next Saturday.

The Tacoma reading-room has been secured as a legislative committee-room during the session.

The O. S. C. orchestra will repeat their concert on Wednesday, January 4, for the benefit of Mr. Sumter, who recently lost his hand in a sawmill and whose family are in poor circumstances. No doubt the concert will be largely patronized for such a charitable object.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.

GASTON, Or., Dec. 7.

Lizzie Pugh, daughter of J. K. Pugh, living three and one-half miles southeast of this place, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself. She went to the barn at the request of her parents and being absent long enough was thought necessary they went in search and found her suspended by her neck in the barn. She was 18 years old and must have been insane to have perpetrated the act as there is no reason given by her only that life's burden was too grievous.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sages, Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

Hygienic and nourishing Ghirardelli's Cocoa. Cheaper and better than the imported. 8

IRISH HOME RULE.

Gladstone and Parnell Evidently Come to Terms.

THE EX-PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

An Outline of the Scheme for Local Self-Government—Extracts from the Press of London and Dublin—Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The following dispatch from Gladstone was received to-day by the news association:

HAWARDEN, Dec. 17.

The scheme for home rule in Ireland, as published in the *Standard* this morning, and purporting to be my plan for the settlement of the Irish question is an inaccurate reference to my views. I presume it is a speculation upon them. It was published without my knowledge or authority.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon announces that despite the partial denial of Gladstone this morning, a liberal scheme for home rule in Ireland has been agreed upon. This scheme provides for the creation of an Irish parliament in Dublin, the acts of which the crown will reserve the right to veto only upon the advice of the Irish ministry. Irish members will continue to sit in the imperial parliament at Westminster, and take part in the imperial legislation. The scheme further provides that Ireland shall have control of local police, and receives Parnell to-day declared that the rights of the minority and the interests of landlords shall be protected.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The following additional telegram was received from Gladstone at a late hour last night:

"My reply in regard to the *Standard*'s statements applies to those of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily News*. Although the details of the Irish parliament proposals may conveniently be discussed. Only an Irish parliament will meet the case; local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto acts by the Irish parliament would be an illusion. I propose, instead, an increase of sovereign power, on advice of a ministry responsible to the imperial parliament. The suggestion of an Irish privy council is unworthy attention. The privy council survives only as a relic. The substitute is the cabinet. The questions of commerce and police are different ones, but with limitations I believe home rule may safely be granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members."

AN EXPLANATION.

The press association says Gladstone, forescouring an increase in the strength of the Parnell party, drafted a scheme four months ago for local government of Ireland, according to which the power of veto by the crown could be exercised on advice of a privy council, convened especially to discuss the subject in question. Other points in the scheme were the same as already published. This project was submitted to a few political friends of Gladstone. Since the elections there have been no formal consultations on the subject, and it is not known whether or not the details of Gladstone's scheme will conflict seriously. All steamers in port put out to sea for safety, returned and had again to put out.

The damage to property has been very heavy and the loss to life more serious. Thirty-four vessels were sunk with their crews. The Hodder Karnak, Bonnie, Ortalan, Atwood, Ariel, Western Ocean, Linton, Avelina, Sicilia, Catelina, Fiery Douglas, and two others whose names could not be ascertained. The rain poured down in torrents and a terrible gale prevailed from the northeast all day. The Royal Mail's new freight oil co was destroyed by the storm. Wharf No. 4, belonging to the Panama railroad, in all are demolished, have been torn up and the car-hworks destroyed by the force of the tornado.

CANADA.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—A delegate from the Knights of Labor is here for its purpose of forming a lodge among workmen of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways. A large meeting of Grand Trunk hands was held last night, the 200 members joined the association. French Canadian workmen will meet to-morrow evening, which it is intended to form a French-Canadian lodge.

BURMAH.

BRITISH OUTPOSTS RAIDED.

RANGOON, Dec. 17.—Advices from Mandalay state that Dacoits made a raid in the vicinity of that place and killed one native, dangerously wounding Maj. Walker and killing a native. The British returned the fire, killing seven Dacoits.

ITALY.

THE CAROLINES AGREEMENT SIGNED

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Carolines agreement was signed to-day with much pomp and ceremony. The pope was present. Thirty-two guests attended a banquet given by Cardinal Jacobini in honor of the event.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

THE SULTAN RECOGNIZES ALEXANDER.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says the sultan of Turkey accords Prince Alexander governor for life over Eastern Roumelia, with rights of succession.

ENGLAND.

RATE OF DISCOUNT ADVANCED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

A Word for Slang.

St. Louis Republican.

We cannot be blind to the fact that slang is the red arterial blood of a living language, feeding it, giving it force and keeping it alive. Its sources of supply are as various as men and as common as humanity. It embodies the result of popular observation, of popular thought, of imbittered of suffering. Its phrases are the treasure house of the riches of the wisdom which has come to the world from experience.

The pen is mightier than the sword, and much of the wealth of this country is due to the hog pen. St. Jacobs Oil has been found to be a cure for hog cholera.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Its Outlook for It not Particularly Bright.

Special to Minneapolis Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—We begin the session at great disadvantage," said a democratic member of the lower house to a correspondent to-day when asked if great legislative reforms were contemplated.

"How do you make that out?" I inquired.

"Well, in the first place the estimates of probable receipts fall about $13,000,000 short of the amount asked for by the various executive heads of departments. This itself is bad enough for a reform congress; but there is worse in store for us.

"Yes, certainly are unfortunate. But what greater calamity do you fear?"

"Samuel J. Tilden is looked upon as the oracle of the democratic party. Two visits of the sage of Greystone are regarded as save by a large majority of the people. Should Mr. Tilden himself be elected President, he would be powerless to provide means of realizing a reform policy. His address cannot be followed if we think of the tariff, for if we pay with the idiosyncrasies his brand we shall certainly find our revenues cut off. Then again we are in a minority in the senate and house. If work with a republican senate, simply means failure, with a democratic majority in both houses, it means the defeat of the democratic party in 1888. Should President Cleveland be renominated he would be compelled to run on the issue

Pregnant.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE:	
Daily, per year	$12 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month	1 00
Daily, per year	12 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	14 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year	4 00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6 00
NO CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17—6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	State of Weather.	Hours of last 7 Hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Rain in last 24 Hrs.
Portland	30.18	08	45	S	.31	Rain
Olympia	30.14	11	45	S	.00	Rain
Roseburg	30.18	02	52	Calm	.00	Rain
Red Bluff	30.27	04	00	NW	.00	Hazy
Sacramento	30.28	00	59	S	.00	Hazy
Fort Canby	30.00	11	37	S	.02	Rain
Salem	30.04	13	49	SW	.01	Rain
Spokane	30.07	08	42	S	.00	Clear
Walla Walla				SW		Rain

Minimum thermometer, 42; maximum, 53.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: E. Ruiger, R. K. Slawson and wife, J. Augustine, A. A. Whitney and wife, ——— Whitney and wife, A. Allen, F. B. Lawrence, and nineteen immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: James Campbell, H. Diederichsen, Chong Wah, and nine immigrants.

THE EAST SIDE.

The young folks of Stephens' addition enjoyed themselves at a social dance at Shutte's hall last evening.

R. J. McGuire left yesterday for a visit to his father-in-law at Grass valley, Crook county, and will be absent until about Christmas.

Jas. Jamieson has left for a visit to his old home at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he has been absent eight years. He expects to return in the spring.

The decision of the circuit court in favor of Kitt Pierce in his suit against George Beck, was yesterday affirmed by the supreme court, and Kitt's case proceedings happy.

The examination of the schools in district No. 21, Holladay's addition and Albina, commenced yesterday and will end with the term next Friday, when a vacation of two weeks, will be taken.

Mrs. J. D. McCauley, daughter of E. J. Sprague of Stephens' addition, was taken down with a severe chill a short time since, and it was reported yesterday that her life was despaired of. It will be remembered she was married to Mr. McCauley about six months since, and went to reside at Brownsville. Her parents have been with her several days.

The dispatch of Wednesday reporting that W. T. Stewart was better was followed by another yesterday afternoon, announcing his death. His malady being consumption, and improved, being known to be only transitory, and his death was unexpected. He came to Portland from Prince Edward Island, about two years ago. He remained there about a year, being employed most of the time in the store of J. A. Newell. Leaving there he went to British Columbia and went to work as bookkeeper on the Canadian Pacific, while employed in this capacity he contracted a severe cold which developed into the dread disease from which there is no escape. He was an exemplary young man, and while in this city made many friends who will sincerely regret his premature taking off. His death took place at Los Angeles, Los Angeles county, Cal., his brother, T. Stewart, of Portland, being present at the time. He will probably be buried at the place of his death.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Dec. 16.

Alice A. Fain, respondent, vs. Estella Mudgett (nee Fain) and Alma B. Fain, appellant—Appeal from Multnomah county; argued and submitted.

K. C. Hayes, respondent, vs. Geo A. Beck, appellant—Opinion of the lower court affirmed per curiam.

SEE AND SEE

The attractive display of beautiful hand-painted SACHET BAGS at Wisdom's Pharmacy. Positive y nothing like them ever shown here before. Mr. Wisdom's method of disposing of these articles is found to be popular. Each purchaser of holiday goods to the amount of $5 will receive a bag valued at 75 cents; $5, one at $1 50; $10, one worth $3. These are not fancy pieces put on with the object of inducing the public to buy from us, but are valued at just what such goods would be sold for at this season. Furthermore, our HOLIDAY GOODS have been marked at a price within the reach of all. Call, examine and get prices. We don't expect you all to buy, yet it will be no trouble to show everyone our goods. Our assortment is too large to think of enumerating here, but to those who would like to know what we have for the holidays we would say, call at our store, which is at the northwest corner of First and Stark streets, and we will promise to show you more to the square inch of pretty and acceptable things for *Christmas presents* than can be found elsewhere in Portland. W. M. WISDOM, Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

HUBBARD, Dec. 16.

We desire to thank the neighbors and friends in Hubbard and vicinity, as well as more distant ones, for their kindness and sympathy extended us in our recent bereavement and sorrow. It shall long be remembered by us with feelings of gratitude.

MRS. ALFRED HOVENDEN AND FAMILY.

A RARE CHANCE.

Our stock of fancy goods is now in and on display and we will from this time forward offer these goods at retail at regular jobbing prices. The trade Glass and Lamp Co., 113 and 115 Front, between Stark and Washington.

NOW READY.

The second "series" of our picture cards is now ready for distribution. A set with each $1 purchase. W. M. WISDOM, druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just glance at the diamonds in the windows of Ubile Meyers, 37 First street. Fine watches, rings, studs, earrings or pins for $10, to $1000.

We have not made reductions on a few fine articles for attractions, but have reduced our entire stock to prices which defy competition. We are holding a genuine *clearance sale* at the City Book Store, 171 First street.

SOMETHING NEW—AMBER JEWELRY.

Very handsome sets, just received from Europe, at H. Gerson & Co.'s, corner First and Oak streets.

Have just received, direct from New York, a large lot of imported cloths. Michael Morris, 68 Washington street.

N. B.—Only a few more orders can be finished for the holidays. TOWLE & MOORE, crayon artists and photographers.

Books in sets, fine illustrated octavo and quarto gift books, juvenile books, at clearance sale—City Book Store.

Read the advertisement in another column of the Chicago Crockery Store. Elegant Christmas presents.

L. B. Lindsey has leased the fine stable building where he will board all kinds of stock at very cheap rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers and magazines. C. H. Wilcox, newsdealer, 1st and Oak.

See the new imported goods for suitings, overcoats, etc., at Morris's, 68 Washington street.

MIKADO NOTE PAPER, the very latest in stationery, at Edward Dekum & Co.'s.

Christmas cards till you don't rest at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Frantzen's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Heating-boats for rent. Wauregan Boat House, E. F. Hobson's Sewing Machine Office, 134 Morrison street.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, No. 167 Third st., Portland Or.

GOLD saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Hana-Bush's Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your clothing Goods at Child & Co.'s, cor. Second and Morrison.

WOVEN WIRE spring bed. George M. Parker, 138 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Ladies, if you wish to look nice at Christmas parties, get a bottle of Child's Snowflake.

Ferguson & Faulkner, successors to Ferguson & Davis, hair-cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Norton Air Door Springs always keep your doors moved. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

Toilet sets of all kinds at the lowest figure at Child's Drug Store, cor. Second and Morrison. Come and see

Oregon Kidney Tea. Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of Pappoose Cigars would make a nice Christmas present for your gentlemen friends. John A. Child & Co., Agents.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, 74 Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Appliances, for the speedy relief of and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NO LAW TO COVER THE CASE.—Old man Hunter, who lives near the Mount Zion schoolhouse, put in an appearance before Justice of the Peace Davis Wednesday, and complained that one of his neighbors had shot the front door of his res Gence full of bullet holes with a revolver, and that one of the bullets had struck and cut off a lock of hair on a woman inside. Hunter after stating the facts as the case promised to call around again and make a complaint against the disturber of his household, and in the meantime Justice Davis proceeded to look up the law on the subject. Strange to say he could find no clause in the statute covering it, as according to Hunter's statement nothing was shot at but the house, although the woman inside who lost the lock of hair narrowly escaped being killed. Section 674 of the code comes nearest to bearing on the case. It reads: "If any person shall wilfully commit any act which gets or in dres the property of another, or which grossly disturbs the public peace or health, or which openly outrages the public decency, and is injurious to public morals, such person, if no punishment is expressly prescribed therefor by this code, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by a fine not less than $50 nor more than $500." The question naturally arises whether the person who fired the bullets through Hunter's door grossly injured the property, or wounded the nerves generally by the shooting, disturbed the peace and quiet of such an isolated neighborhood as Mount Zion. As Hunter failed to return to make the complaint, Justice Davis was not called upon to pass on his right to issue the warrant.

WHAT IS "SWEETBREAD?"—A party of gentlemen who usually meet and take supper together have been for several days past carrying on an animated controversy in regard to what is a "sweetbread" and as to whether or not hogs have them. The question, like many others, admits of two answers. The article known and used there as sweetbread is a fatty gland found in the calves while young, and which disappears or ceases to be used as sweetbread when the animal becomes two years old or perhaps before. But all the oncyclopedias and dictionaries define a sweetbread as the pancreas of an animal. The pancreas is a gland situated on the stomach of animals and is one of the most important digestive organs. This article is not used here and is not known to butchers as a sweetbread. So it may be set down as a fact that there are two kinds of sweetbread. The one, however, found in the throat of the calf is not found on the stomach of the hog and vice versa. The hogs have sweetbreads all the same, unless they have had the pancreas omitted in their make up.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—Last Tuesday evening Wesley Simmons, a farmer residing in the Red Hills about six miles south of Salem, was robbed by highwaymen while on his way home over the Parrish gap road. He had drawn $200 in gold at a bank in Salem and started home with it with his mother. When near Kendall's place two men passed them on horseback at a gallop. About two miles further on two men jumped out of the brush and seized Mr. Simmons's team by the bridles. One of the men pointed a pistol at Simmons and ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did. The other highwayman then ordered him and took the $200 and a little change from his pockets. He was then ordered to drive on. The robbers were tracked to Salem, where all traces of them was lost. Mr. Simmons was born and brought up on the farm where he resides, and where his father, a pioneer in that section and one of the first surveyors of the state, died some 25 years since, after residing there for twenty-seven years. "Wes" will think that the country is progressing.

DEFICIENT SEWER.—The new 12-inch terra cotta sewer recently laid in Clay street from the river to Third proved inadequate to its requirements during the late storm. This is hardly to be wondered at as it connects at Third street with a wooden sewer about twice its dimensions running away up Clay street, and also with the Third street sewer, each of which drain a large area. The consequence was that a torrent of water poured out of the manhole on the street and flooded the cellars under Atkinson's, Bulger's and Schade's buildings in that vicinity. In addition to a petition at the council meeting on Wednesday night to be exempted from assessment for the sewer, on the ground that it did not drain his cellar, and it looks as if Mr. Blake will have to be exempted, Atkinson claimed that the wooden sewer on Clay below Third should not have been removed, but left to carry off surface water, as it would have lasted for twenty years. It appears as if the engineer had committed a mistake in putting in the twelve-inch sewer to carry off the water from sewers carrying more than twice its capacity.

SKIPPER'S MISTAKE.—Capt. Bogart of the British bark Dercon made a slight mistake in resisting Deputy United States Marshal Smith, who went aboard his ship to search for liquor supplies and for witnesses in a libel suit pending against that vessel. It seems that Mrs. A. Campbell accompanied the marshal for some reason and Capt. Bogart supposing that Campbell was therein a lower berth in the vessel, refused to permit Smith to go below any one who attempted to search her. Deputy Marshal Smith thereupon swore out a warrant for the arrest of Capt. Bogart, who, when he found that intimidation had terminated, submitted gracefully. Justice Deady reminded Capt. Bogart that the vessel was in the custody of the United States marshal and that he was allowed on board by sufferance, and that instead of it being in his power to put the marshal ashore, that official had the power to put him ashore and make him stay there. The whole affair is a mistake caused by the presence of that terror of all ship captains, Campbell.

HEAVY RAINFALL.—Probably every citizen of Portland is aware that we had a heavy rain storm, but very few are aware of the fact, or have any idea, that between the hours of 8 o'clock Wednesday evening and noon yesterday two and one-fourth inches of rain fell here. Coming down was no name for it. It just rained cats and dogs and pitchforks, and then some. This gives an opportunity to show what a great difference in things a few degrees variation of temperature makes. The two and one-fourth inches of rain would have run down every street as one-half that amount if the thermometer had been ten or fifteen degrees lower, and with the wind which was blowing we should have had a repetition of what we had the same time last year. Such is the equatorial trades the thermometer holds itself with up and we are blessed with warm rains instead of the cold, cold snow. This is a great country and people over the blizzard blighted region land better make a note of that fact.

CASES AGAINST SHIPS DECIDED.—In the U. S. circuit court yesterday Judge Deady gave a decision in the libel suit of several Chinese merchants saga nst the Brit sh bark Director. He held that the libellants are entitled to recover from the owners of said vessel, for damages and freight, the sum of $88 90, and the interveners the sum of $34 50, together with costs and disbursements amounting to $92 80. In the case of the British bark Pescawhoi, libeled by the crew for wages, Judge Deady yesterday decided that libelants did not demand their discharge at Wilmington, California, but were lawfully brought here in said vessel; that while at Wilmington they were required by the master of said ship to work for thirty days discharging cargo and taking in ballast, which they were not required by law or by the shipping articles to do, and that a reasonable compensation for said labor is $2 per day each for thirty days.

ALBANY AND THE OREGON PACIFIC.—The Albany *Herald* of yesterday says: The railroad committee received a letter from E. D. Holton, president of the Oregon Pacific railroad, yesterday, in reply to the proposition made by the citizens of Albany. In it he states that while it is the desire and intention of the road to come to Albany if the subscription is put in a satisfactory form, there are several conditions in the proposition which should be removed. The subscription paper was accordingly returned for correction, with the suggestion that it be drawn up with no restrictions except that the $40,000 become due when the road has been constructed to Albany and a depot established in the city. At a meeting of the committee last evening a subcommittee was appointed to confer with President Hogg, for the purpose of drafting a subscription paper in such a manner as to meet the changes requested.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AT ASTORIA.—Mr. Goff, the electrician in charge of the electric light, is busy placing the dynamo at the West Shore mills, at Astoria. The work of putting up the poles is well along, and Mr. Teullin ex pects to have the light in operation by Christmas. Several prominent citizens and business men have signified their intention to have the light. The poles are substantial, about forty feet in height, with spikes or bolts on the side, projecting, to facilitate climbing. With telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, the streets of the city present a metropolitan appearance.

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DELAYED BY LANDSLIDES.—The heavy rains early yesterday morning, caused several landslides along the line of the O. R. & N. Co., above and below the Cascades. None of them, however, were serious. The Pacific express was delayed by reason of the slides, and did not reach here till 6:15 P. M. The Atlantic express left on time and reached the Dalles on time without interruption. There were no washouts.

THE EVANGELIST'S WORK.

Mrs. Hampson Holds Three Services Yesterday—The Interest Still Increasing.

In consequence of the increased attendance on the noon services, the meeting at the Taylor street M. E. Church was yesterday moved up to the auditorium or church proper.

At 12:15 the pews were nearly all occupied, and this on a week-day, in the midst of the week before Christmas, and despite the rain and muddy streets and roads. Many persons were from suburban towns and cities. Following the opening services a judicious selection from a large number of letters of thanks and commendation for prayer was read, and also a few could can read such communications. With all their variety and shades of sentiment her heart and voice seemed fully to sympathize, and with all their peculiarities of chirography she pursued them with the facility and delicacy of one whose light must be fully *en rapport* with all the graces of spiritual needs and their fullness, in which the authors of these missives are when they pen them.

Her multifarious and finely modulated tones rise and fall in harmony with the sentiments these letters would express. Her brief, crisp and often pathetic comments make luminous the petitions and thanks conveyed, as the frozen rain on twigs and boughs shines in the morning sunlight and invests the forests with scenery such as that awakens the sense of the beautiful in our souls, and we spontaneously voice our admiration.

In short, the reading of these praise notes and solicitations for prayer constitutes another of the striking features of Mrs. Hampson's mission, and may well be designated as a "sweet bread" for the stabbing incurred. Also that, in new wine of Lehnel's and a baked fish of salmon on his fork at Lehnel's, and a broiled fish of salmon need ving this fatal wound during a soothe near the cashroom. The point where Mrs. Stated he and Lehnel fill. It is for unate to Wire that these facts were not brought out at the trial.

SOLD A COAT.—A young fellow who says his name is Golden, stepped into Abraham's store on First street, early yesterday evening to sell two pairs of pants cheap. While in the establishment, and while the proprietor was not looking, Golden's hands somehow got fastened on to a coat which did not belong to him, but just as he was walking off with it, Abrahams showed up and put a further stop to proceedings by seizing Golden and holding him until he could summon an officer. Golden was arrested on the coat thief, as he then found himself in a cell at the city jail, pending trial on a charge of larceny.

MAN MISSING.—Joe Coleman, a character well known in the north end of town, has been missing for the past eight days. When last seen he was somewhat under the influence of liquor on Seventh, yesterday at which time he may have wandered down to some of the docks and fallen overboard. Coleman was at out 32 years of age, was dressed in an old brown coat and blue overalls, and wore a black beaver. It might have been he who stumbled off of Morrison street wharf a week ago Wednesday.

RECOVERED MONEY LOST AT FARO.—Last August and September M. O'Keefe bucked faro at Emil Weber's gambling parlors until he had lost $125. As according to a statutory provision a person who loses money at a gaming table is entitled to recover the same from the keeper, O'Keefe, being at suit against Emil and Jake Weber for $250. Yesterday morn ng the case was tried before a jury in department No. 1, state circuit court, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Weber will either have to settle up or else take his chances of an appeal.

DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR COMING.—Col. Homer B. Sprague, recently elected president of Mills seminary, California, is now visiting the Northwest on a tour of pleasure. He will be here next week and has consented to give a lecture on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., for such charitable purpose as his friends may suggest. Prof. L. F. Henderson, of this city, who has heard Col. Sprague often, says: "I think he has no superior as a platform orator in America." During his stay here Col. Sprague will be the guest of Mr. C. A. Dolph.

CONVENIENT DEVICE.—A new inventor press has just been received at the signal service office in this city, which is furnished with a new and improved device for wetting. It consists of a hollow brass roller filled with water and covered with flannel, which is kept moist by the water coming through small apertures. It is a very handy arrangement, doing away with the bucket and water tank. By passing the roller over a page of the letter book it takes up the dry excess, and the roller remains in good condition for weeks.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.—"In the year 1851 I remember distinctly seeing those logs in that building where you see the shoe shop. When the building was finished it was occupied as a billiard room. The mud buildings beyond and around the corner on First as far as Yamhill were put up in the same manner, of logs and mud," said an old settler. These remarks were made by Mr. C. A. Reed, who had just moved into the log house No. 11 Washington street. This house is said to be the oldest in the limits of the city. Its inhabitants, numbering four, can vividly call to mind the incidents of the past—thirty-four years ago.

EXPIRING SPECIAL RATES.—It is important for consignees and shippers along the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company to bear in mind that all rate advantages with the published tariffs of this company, expire December 31, 1885. Application for renewal of any of these special rates should be made at once. It is probable that all reduced tariffs may be to help out business which could not possibly exist on present rates, will be made again, but they must be in writing.

TO QUIET TITLE.—In the case of Ellis Eberhard and wife vs. the City of Portland, Judge Stearns yesterday overruled the demurrer to the complaint. The action is to quiet the title to lot 7, block 75, Couch's addition, which was sold during Water's regime, east of police court building, on First street, and one-fourth of the Ellis possession. It was alleged in the complaint that the thermometer had been ten or fifteen degrees lower, and with the wind which was blowing we should have had a repetition of what we had the same time last year. Such is the equatorial trades the thermometer holds itself with up and we are blessed with warm rains instead of the cold, cold snow. This is a great country and people over the blizzard blighted region land better make a note of that fact.

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HEPPNER NOTES.

HEPPNER, Dec. 15

Considerable land is being taken up, and new houses built in every gulch.

The Hepper flouring mill is to be enlarged and improved with increased capital.

Some little building is going on in town, principally that of Mr. Leezer, who is enlarging his hardware store.

A wedding transpires at the Hepper church to-morrow, leading figures being J. W. Morrow and Miss Ella Hale.

Happy Jack, who has been sober for over three weeks, has again broke out, and his intelligent dog Leo is quite disc ouraged over it.

Quite a number of representatives of San Francisco, Portland and Chicago wool houses are plying around the country and offer up to advance on next year's clip.

Heppner was quite lively during court week. The exercises opened up by two pioneer citizens indulging in a regular old-fashioned fight, and later on the younger men wound up a social dance with a friendly fight, in which all but the blind musician took a hand.

The first frosts of the season, with backbone enough to stiffen up the ground have spread themselves here the past few nights, while the few inches of snow on the ground has been gradually going off, almost entirely disappearing to-day before a warm Chinook wind.

Circuit court wound up Saturday. The saddest scene during the session was that of the young girl named Shilling, with a child in her arms, testifying that her own aged father in the dock was also father of her child, and describing the manner in which the inhuman parent forced his daughter to submit to him if the same room with her mother and the other children. Sailing, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. John Hamilo, or "Young Beals," as he is better known, got one year for getting a lot of ladies' finery on a forged order and then walking out of town.

COURTEOUS RECOGNITION OF FAVORS.

Jane R. Weldon, the temperance worker from Ohio, has just resumed to the city from a tour out as far as Monmouth. She has held meetings and disseminated temperance literature, including the Prohibition Star, in a dozen towns. The lectures were fairly attended in all but one or two places and largely at Beaverton, Monmouth, Amity and McMinnville. At the latter place the ladies held the new and beautiful opera house, and at the suppers supplied the platform with the spe aker, who, being of a quakerly sort of woman, was rather modest about going behind the footlights, but the good sing ng, fervent praying and abundant cheering in other appropriate places soon reassured her, and all went well, as it always does when there is a live temperance soci ty and a practical church.

At Beaverton, the W. C. T. U. the I. O. G. T. and Good Templars are all alive. The speaker was entertained at the post master's as everywhere throughout by the best people, as Cornelius by the founder of the town and the class leader of the church. She is an old school teacher and delights in Schools and Bands of Hope. The superior order in Cornelius school, and the superior scholarship and courtesy that characterize the Christian colleges at Monmouth will be always and pleasantly remembered by the lady. Her next address is care Leader letters W. C. T. U., For land.

THE EVENING GOSSIP.

In addition to the notice received from Captain Douglass in regard to the so-called "strange birds" seen around town, THE OREGONIAN is in receipt of communications on the same subject from three other parties. Rev. J. L. Parrish mentions having noticed it here several years ago. He has been in fields over a year also. Thinks it is a grosbeak, having had all its tooth on exhibition when it was brought to the museum. Mr. Hartzell has purchased the property of Mr. Harrington, consisting of lots 5 and 6, block 86, with the cottage thereon. Mr. Harrington, we are glad to know, will not leave La Camas at present, Mr. Hartzell has moved into his newly acquired residence.

Invitations are out for a grand ball by the La Camas Social club Christmas evening, and the following sections of committees insures a pleasant time: Committee of arrangements—H. B. McKeever, Allen Turner, Jr., Wm. Robins; reception committee, H. Dashiell, S. B. Harwell, John Gibbon; floor managers—R. B. Elson, R. B. Boyd, W. S. House.

Professor O. B. Johnson, of the Territorial normal school, Ellensburg, W. T., was in the city last week. He has been in the Sound country for a number of years, and is quite a new comer, as it is a summer resident in our mountains where it breeds. Its winter habitat is solitary California and Arizona where it lives on the seeds of the cactus, and seems to thrive as well on the seeds of the broad-leave maple that have been used so extensively for shade purposes in the cities and towns of Oregon. The bird is known as the *Lampornis Anna* (Anna's mango fly), and extends from the plains to the Pacific, and, except on the coast, seldom occurs north of the United States.

Professor Johnson also furnishes the following: The fish mentioned by Mr. Elwell as a decoy trout, is, as taken in the Salmon, is this Rocky mountain whitefish (*Coregonus Williamsoni*) and belongs to the salmon family, as one can easily tell by the adipose dorsal, seamless fins and by not having the last ray of the tail on the back. This is four only fin fish of this family and it is "catchee" of the East.

THE OREGONIAN returns thanks to all the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to furnish it with facts, and again invites parties desiring information on such subjects of general interest to send in their questions.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 9, 1885.—H. L. No. 1—In relation to the territorial treasurer providing that the bond of that officer shall be $150,000; that he shall reside at the seat of government; that he shall enter his accounts to the auditor on the first Monday of each month, and report to the speaker of each house. All his books, papers, etc., shall be open to the inspection of a committee of the legislative assembly; also to the inspection of the public generally during office hours. It provides that at each session of the legislature, he shall report to the governor his official acts, keep a seal of office, and to receive an annual salary of $1500, which when compared with the amount of bond required, seems very small. Of course $500 is allowed for clerical expenses, but even this is hardly enough to pay for the proper performance of the important duties devolving upon that office.

H. B. 37—To amend the "habitual drunkard" act, does not seem to be in any way different from the act on as it appears in the code.

C. B. 15—Providing for the appointment of a board of immigration, will probably be carefully considered and acted upon by the committee. It provides that the governor shall appoint a board, consisting of five members, at a compensation of $5 per day while attending sessions of said board. They may elect a secretary at $3 per day while in session. To provide for 1886 and 1887 to disseminate information over the country concerning resources, etc. Sec. 10 says:

An act was not in the spirit of general legislation that it shall become a law upon the mere signature of the governor.

H. B. 26—Provides that it shall be unlawful for any delegate to congress, territorial officer, member of legislature, judicial or county officer, to receive directly or indirectly, free of railroad or steamboat company any "free pass" or complimentary ticket, or to make use of the same in the payment of regular fare on such road, unless all travel. The fine is made not to exceed $500 and not less than $50.

H. B. 28—Provides that assignments of mortgages shall be recorded in a se parate book and the page of such assignment be noted on the original record. Notice of assignment must be given to the mortgagor.

H. B. 29, by Mr. Donahue—Provides that if any person shall maliciously or purposely and unlawfully shoot, poison, kill, maim, disfigure or injure any hunting dog of another when such dog is pursuing in the usual manner any person or game, he shall be fined not less than $20 nor more than $50 and by imprisonment.

THE MEMBERS.

Following is the status of the members of both houses, from data compiled for THE OREGONIAN correspondent:

Council—9 republicans, 3 democrats. Average age, 45 5-12; youngest member, Bennett, Whatcom, D. Peter, 30; oldest member, Lenox, Whitman, H. F. Isaacs, Walla Walla. Served greatest number of terms in legislature, F. C. Ferguson, Whatcom. Number married, 11; number single, 1. Occupations—10 lawyers, 1 merchant, 1 real estate dealer, 1 manufacturer, 2 lawyers and farmers, 1 teacher, 1 mill manager. Fraternal—Masons, 8; Odd Fellows, 5; Knights of Pythias, 4; Knights of Honor, 2; Good Templars, 1; Unitarian, 1; Baptist, 1; Congregationalist, 1; Christian church, 1; Methodist, 1; Protestant, 1.

House—Republicans 37, democrats 7. Average age, 43½; youngest member, Chinnis, Klickitat county, 24; oldest member, Watkins, Clarke county, 67; served greatest number of terms in legislature, C. P. Cooke, Kittitas, 4; number married, 23; single, 7. Farmers, 8; farmers and stock raisers, 9; lawyers, 7; merchants, 3; druggist, physicians, 3. Liberals 10. Universalist, 3; Methodist, 4; Unitarian, 2; Brethren, 2; Presbyterian, 4; Episcopalian, 1.

Nativity—Maine 1, Massachusetts 1, New York 6, Pennsylvania 2, Maine 3, Tennessee 2, Missouri 3, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Vermont 1, Iowa 1, Oregon 1, California 1, Ireland 1, Germany 1.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 17.—In the council, Leone Sinnard was appointed committee clerk.

Cobel introduced a bill to arrest the last set relating to arson.

Rees introduced a bill to establish and support a school for deaf mutes and blind.

Act extending time of payment of tax to March 1; passed.

Act repealing bounty on wild animals; passed; to include lynx, coyotes and mountain lion.

Hour of council session changed to 9 A. M.

In the house the bill providing for the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools, with special reference to the use of alcohol on the human system, was unanimously passed. The petitions presented on the subject, signed by 1889 men of eligible in every part of the territory.

Bill allowing Lincoln county school directors to borrow money; passed.

Creating board of equalization; passed.

Bill amending civil code; passed.

H. B. 53, relating to seals; passed.

Bill amending the act relating to riots; passed.

Bill relating to allowances on promissory notes; ordered engrossed.

H. B. 25, amending section 77 of the code, relating to pleadings; defeated.

H. B. 26, in relation to assignment of mortgages; lost.

H. B. 30, in relation to joint tenancy; passed.

Resolution on mileages; adopted.

Weary, select committee, reported the house that the steamer Hayward would take the legislative body to Steilacoom on Saturday. The governor, secretary, members of the press and officers are invited.

Wells introduced a bill for sinking a tunnel walls in Franklin county.

Arasmith introduced a bill relative to carrying concealed weapons.

H. B. 80, by McCall, to exempt Washington seminary from taxation.

TO THE LADIES.

On and after Saturday, December 19 we will give to everyone purchasing to the amount of One Dollar or over a handsome

STUCCO PANEL

the prettiest work of art ever given away. Don't fail to get one. J. SPIEGL & SON, Grocers, 291 First st., bet. Jefferson and Columbia.

AT A SACRIFICE!

Having determined to close out my music business by the 1st of the year, I offer my entire stock regardless of cost. Sheet music at one-third the marked price. Violins, guitars, brass instruments less than cost. Come early and secure bargains. SIMON BLEE, 89 First.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HENRICIKSEN & GUNDERSEN,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kin

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

Overland receipts include 600 kgs syrup, 1 bbl lard oil, 22 pkgs canned goods, 5 sks 5 bbls nuts, 350 cs candles, 10 cs canned, 600 cs coal oil, 20 bls bagging, 135 bls 3 boxes corn, 1 cs tobacco, 1 cs cigars, 25 cs cigarettes.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Portland grain and stock exchange to-day, the committee appointed at the last meeting reported about sixteen subscribers had been asked leave to withdraw, and the incorporators make no objection. These withdrawings were grain or produce men, and comprised about all of that class that had subscribed. They met together immediately and appointed Messrs. Lewis, Everding, Barnes, Gibson, McCraken, Cusner and Macleay, a committee to formulate plans for the organization of a produce exchange, and to report next Monday.

The Portland grain and stock exchange had over fifty subscribers prior to the withdrawal of these to-day. It will doubtless proceed with its organization while the grain men promise to go ahead with their plan, and are confident of securing at least forty members. The division is due to the dissatisfaction of nearly of the produce trade to connect themselves with the stock portion of an exchange. The call system will not be adopted, nor has it been proposed in connection with grain. There is now a strong probability of two exchanges being formed where it has been difficult to organize one.

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per steamer State of California: 1050 bf 72 bbls 6 hhds 326 sks sugar, 1 bbl 2 sks 88 sks coffee, 8 sks 435 mats rice, 350 sks beans, 112 kegs tea, 1047 cs canned goods, 2 cs wash goods, 20 cs baking powder, 110 cases candles, 1 bbl spice, 957 box soap, 202 bns matches, 52 cs candy, 267 sks nuts, 81 cs dried fruit, 11 cs crackers, 25 cs fish, 112 sks seed, 629 box raisins, 30 sks malt, 6 cs limes, 383 box fruit and vegetables in tins, 302 kegs nails, 79 sks shot, 10 skins raisins, 24